

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, SEPTEMBER 8, 1845.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

REMOVAL.

Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges will take notice that our Publication office is removed from New Lisbon, to SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., and that James Barnaby, Jr., of that place has been appointed General Agent for our paper.

OUR MEETING AT SALEM.

We were disappointed in not obtaining the Friend's Meeting house for our convention during the time the Yearly meeting was not in session. We had hoped they would cheerfully grant it, as they profess to be an anti-slavery society, and very many of its members we know to be abolitionists. We therefore proposed holding our meetings at the house, of 3 and 7 p. m. so as not to interfere with their sittings, but they refused us the house, so we were obliged to forego the evening meeting, and hold but one session a day, or else meet in the forenoon; we chose the latter. A stand was erected in one of the public streets, and all necessary provision made for the accommodation of a large audience.

The first session was mainly occupied in showing the inconsistency of Friends, and their pro-slavery character as a society. It was defended, not by any of its members, but by the Rev. Mr. Ambler, a Methodist Episcopal minister, one of these hireling priests, against whose craft the Quakers so strongly and pointedly testify, and who himself well earned at Paris, the title of Reverend Mobocrat. We wish the society joy at having such an advocate, and hope that occurrences like this, will at length open the eyes of those who are now blind, so that they may see what detestable fellowship their pro-slavery has brought them into. Every Orthodox pulpit in the land has thundered its anathemas against the Hicksite Friends, because they do not believe in the vicarious atonement of Christ, and refuse to recognise the Bible as the primary rule of their faith and practice; and therefore, says Orthodoxy, they are infidels. And here came forward one of these Orthodox priests to defend the Quakers, infidels as they are, in his estimation, because the anti-slavery of their society suited this Reverend Mobocrat, and the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal church with which he stands connected, better than Garrisonian abolitionism. Not that he hates infidelity less but abolitionism more. Not only did he come forward to defend the society of Friends, but to justify his own mobocratic conduct at Paris, an account of which will be found in the communication of our friend Flint. He appeared to think that as we were excluded from the Methodist church and the Quaker meeting house, and forced to convene in the open street, that we were fair game for every low fellow of the baser sort, and therefore his Reverence was as pugnacious and persevering as clerical impudence could be, not only at the first meeting but at the several subsequent ones; boldly laying down a principle which put the life and property of every Disunion abolitionist as much at the mercy of mobocratic assassins, as does a proclamation of outlawry the person of a fugitive slave. The Reverend Mobocrat asserted on the platform, that inasmuch as we had disfranchised ourselves, we had no rights! We are glad that the people of Salem have more respect for moral principle and God-given rights, than this teacher of the people who proclaimed us divested of our rights, and leaving every ill-disposed fellow to infer that he might therefore do as he would to us; had it not been so, we know not but our home would have been first, and our lives destroyed ere this. His proclamation of outlawry against us, would do very well in South Carolina, but is not suited to the latitude of Salem, as he has doubtless discovered ere this. A Clergyman from Paris assisted his brother to take care of God's kingdom by defending the pro-slavery sects of the land.—This Rev. Mr. Murry, by the way, is the personification of clerical Quilitchism. So outrageous and mobocratic was their conduct, that some of the citizens, at the conclusion of the second day, determined to move the stand and seats to a place where they would not be subjected to the impudent conduct of these men and their abettors. We were excluded from the Quaker and Methodist meeting houses, were mobbed by clericals, and hooted at by church members, and therefore, in order to avoid the insults of so-called abolitionists, who impudently claim to be the ambassadors of God, we resorted to the grounds of one whom the church calls infidel, who had too much self-respect to imitate this example of clerical decency, and too much Christianity to be a mobocrat.

After we had moved our stand, and the Rev. Gentlemen had learned that while our platform was free to all, the proprietor of the ground on which it stood was determined that all who spoke should be decent and orderly. Mr. Ambler proclaimed that they were gagged, and he and his friends commenced erecting a stand at a little distance from ours, and called a meeting one hour previous to that appointed for our afternoon session.—There were some who went there out of curiosity, among whom was our friend Isaac Trescott of this place. By some fatal oversight he was appointed on a committee to draft resolutions which had of course already been drafted by the Reverend Mobocrat.—When presented to the committee, Trescott opposed them; they were however reported to the meeting, where he also opposed them. Considerable management was resorted to in order to stave off a discussion of their merits, but Ambler was completely outgeneraled, and the meeting finally adjourned in confusion without adopting them. We have not been able to obtain a copy of these resolves, and do not expect to, but have been informed they condemned the Garrisonian Disunionists; asserted that they came to spread infidelity; that they had insulted every woman at their meetings in this place, by using the most disgusting and obscene language; that they had perambulated the state, and were making an effort to establish a press in Salem; all of which measures the citizens of Salem highly disapprove. We were not present at the scene, but from what we have heard we should judge it was exceedingly rich. Ambler's pro-slavery hobby, we suspect, carried him rather further than he intended, until in fact, the hero of the Paris mob was in about as bad a predicament as was the renowned hero of Cowper's celebration, for

"Away went Ambler neck or nought;
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a rig."

On Monday and Tuesday when the meeting was held in a public street, there was considerable confusion, which is to be attributed to our clerical visitors, the audience though large, generally behaving well. One of these so-called ambassadors of Christ, so far forgot his dignity as to give utterance to a clerical Ban! that being his chosen mode of defence at that time. Our meetings on Wednesday and Thursday were more orderly, as the disorganizers had drawn off their forces, or else felt that Salem rebuked them. The principal speakers of the side of freedom were S. S. Foster, Benj. S. Jones, and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock; the subjects discussed, were the pro-slavery sects, the servility of the North, Liberty party, and the Constitution. Abby Kelly was too unwell to take much part in the meetings, or indeed even to attend more than one or two sessions, and Giles Stebbens was recalled home by the intelligence of his father's illness and death.

That many of those who attended our meetings, were deeply interested there is no manner of doubt, and that the priests acted as though they felt we had come to torment them before their time, is equally certain. Those who expect that devils will be cast out of men without the unclean spirits resisting, even to the very uttermost, are sadly mistaken, as their experience will demonstrate if they are faithful in rebuke. No reform ever has been, no reform ever can be accomplished, without agitation and excitement, and the deeper seated is the evil, and the more widely spread its influence, the mightier must be the force that tears it from its hold. It would be worse than vain to expect to destroy slavery by any other than the most uncompromising measures, and he who hopes so to do, will be disappointed and find his labor wasted.

Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The meeting this year was largely attended, and we design at a future time to notice its proceedings at length, but have not this week either space or leisure. We will however briefly say, that matters of great interest to the anti-slavery cause came before it, among which was the "Green Plain question," as the difficulties with that meeting have been called. Of this and other matters we will speak next week.

Baltimore Saturday Visiter.

We publish this week the Prospectus of the fifteenth volume of this paper. We have not had a very long acquaintance with it, but so far as we know the Visiter, we can speak well of its general character. Its selections are good, and its contributors well known to the literary world. Its editorials are of that character which commend themselves by their evident sincerity and manly independence, even to those who differ from the Editor in opinion. His discussion upon the question of Slavery, and his selected and contributed articles upon the same subject, we believe will effect great good, and we are glad to learn that the circulation of his paper has not decreased, because of the atten-

tion he gives to this "delicate question." It is not by any means what we would call an anti-slavery paper—it is not so designed to be; but claims, and sustains the character of an interesting, independent family newspaper.

Clerical Convention at Cleveland.

We learn from one of our exchange papers that an anti-slavery Convention of Ministers is to be held at Cleveland some time this fall. We wonder where they will come from? Where can be found a sufficient number to make up such a meeting? Our readers have doubtless heard of a strolling company of actors who advertised to play "Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted." We apprehend the results of this gathering will be somewhat similar—an Anti-Slavery convention, with Anti-Slavery omitted.

NEW DRESS.

We are happy to present our paper this week in a new dress, and we doubt not its present improved appearance will be gratifying to every friend who wishes it success. When we procure better paper, which we design to do if possible, we think we shall be able to furnish as handsome a sheet as any subscriber can desire. Our arrangements are such, that no ordinary circumstances will occasion delay or irregularity in its future publication.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A friend has just informed us of the marriage of the celebrated STEPHEN S. FOSTER, author of the "Brotherhood of Thieves," with the talented Abolition Lecturer ABBY KELLY. They were married on Monday, the 18th, we understood, on the Reserve, in Ohio, where they have been lecturing together on Slavery for some months past. We hope they will now endeavor "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity," &c.

The above is from the "Spirit of Liberty." We have only to say there is no truth whatever in the report, and we marvel that a man who makes any pretensions to truthfulness or honor, should suffer his paper to become the organ of the every day tattle, and false rumors of a gossiping community. We would advise the Editor when he publishes marriages in future, to obtain his information from authentic sources, and not give currency to every false report that may happen to reach his ears.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

SLAVERY:—"A cutaneous disease!"
MORAL POWER:—"The American Union!"
AMERICAN UNION:—"The concentrating nucleus of the hopes and interests of the future ages of humanity—the child of all that the progressive ages of humanity have produced of freedom and virtue—the Isaac of the race!"—[See E. Burritt's letter to Cincinnati Convention.]

AGENTS.

We intend to publish next week a list of local agents for the Bugle, though we hope no one will wait for an official appointment, nor neglect to act if he does not receive it. We desire that all who wish to have the paper sustained will do what they can to increase its circulation and obtain subscriptions. Can not each of our present subscribers procure us one more? They can at least try.

The Post Office address of S. S. Foster and Abby Kelly will be Salem, Columbianna co., Ohio, until further notice. Will Standard and Liberator please copy?

GENERAL ITEMS.

[From the Albany Argus]

THE CROPS.

The season has so far advanced that we are able to take a general survey of the crops throughout the whole country. We can now speak with some confidence, because most of the crops have been harvested.

First as to the great northern staple, wheat. The crop is undoubtedly a large one, more than an average, and it has been secured in excellent condition. This is the tenor of advices from all quarters. Even in Ohio, where the wheat crop is probably less than an average, the wheat is very clean and the berry very white. We hear neither of rust nor smut. Though the farmers have lost in quantity, they have undoubtedly gained in quality. In Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the wheat crop is magnificent. Every thing has been favorable. So likewise, we understand, is the wheat crop in Pennsylvania. In Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia, it has been affected by the drought some say so serious as to shrivel the berry. In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, the crop is a noble one. In New England and New York it is probably less than average. The hay crop is remarkably light in nearly every state in the Union. From all sections, the complaint is almost universal that hay is very light. This is particularly the case in New England, New York and Ohio. Farther West and in Michigan we hear of a heavy crop of hay, but it is not to be disguised that the hay crop is shorter now than it has been in many years. The protracted Spring drought stunted it, and the intense summer drought nearly killed it. The farmer will have to make up his deficiency of fodder by an increased sowing of the late root crops.

Rye, oats, and barley are a fair crop but not a heavy one. Like grass they have suffered from the drought. The corn crop is now ripening, it is there-

fore impossible to speak conclusively, but it seems to be the general impression that it will be less than an average crop, except in the Western States, where the drought has not been so severe. Yet it is acknowledged that the quality is uncommonly fine.

Potatoes are of an excellent quality, and though here and there may be a failure, we shall have our usual abundance of one of the finest and most wholesome vegetables ever cultivated for man. The rot has got into it in some sections, but this is not so general as it was last year.

Our survey would not be complete unless we added a few words about the great crop of the South, cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar.

The cotton crop will be a heavy one—probably reach 2,500,000 bales. In South Carolina and Georgia the intense drought has reduced it some, but this deficiency will be more than supplied by Mississippi and Arkansas.

The tobacco crop is light in Virginia, and in North and South Carolina, but heavy in Kentucky and Missouri, and we think the whole supply will be a full average.

Rice, which is mostly raised in South Carolina, will not be a full crop. If we are to believe the papers of that State, the drought has burnt up every thing almost like a blast of fire, but these effects are probably exaggerated, as the sufferings of heat make it seem more intolerable than it really is.

The sugar crop will be a splendid one.—The culture in Louisiana is extending beyond all former example. It is so much more profitable than raising cotton that the cotton planters are rushing into it. The last year's crop was 200,000,000 of pounds, by far the largest ever before raised in this country. The next may reach 250,000,000 pounds. There is yet a large room for increase, as the consumption in the United States is about 500,000,000.

In this connection we can very properly speak of the crops of Texas, which are uncommonly good. Cotton, sugar, corn and wheat are all fine. There is a glorious abundance of every thing for sustenance or comfort. As that country may now be considered a part of our Union, its prosperity will be chronicled with as much interest as that of its sister States.

In taking a survey of the crops of our country, the mind must be struck at once with their wonderful variety. All climates and all productions seem contained within our borders. Asia, Europe and Africa seem to have thrown their treasure from the St. Lawrence on the North to the Rio del Norte on the South, and while we cannot but feel a grateful reverence to our Maker for the bountiful harvest which blesses our land, we cannot but mingle a just pride that we have no noble a continent to subdue to the uses of civilized man. May we be worthy of our country, should be the aspiration of every American, from the cradle to the grave.

A SCYTHIAN MANUFACTORY is now in course of erection at Dayton, Ohio. The building will be 150 feet long, will contain eight trip hammers, and give employment to a large number of hands. This is the first attempt at manufacturing this article, to any considerable extent west of the mountains. There is a small establishment in Miami County, which supplies the neighborhood in part, but its sales extend no further.

AMERICAN WHALERS.—The Americans have six hundred whale-ships in the Pacific ocean valued at more than twenty millions of dollars. The whole world besides has but half as many whale-ships as we.

IN CHIHUAHUA there is a plain about one hundred miles across, that separates the northern from the southern part of the State.—It is known by the name of the "Journal of Death." It contains no water, and travellers go over it by forced marches, knowing that they will get no water till they get across. It is four days journey from the town of Chihuahua. The other parts of the State are generally finely supplied with water.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—The Montreal Herald notices the arrival of Sir George Simpson on the 23d of July, from the interior of Hudson's Bay. He states that the United States citizens who had emigrated to Oregon were dissatisfied with the character of the country, and that of six thousand who had arrived there from time to time up to the month of March last, one thousand had proceeded to California.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The watch detected on Saturday a plan of escape of several slaves, and three of them have been apprehended and committed to jail. A vessel which had dropped down below Town Point was suspected to have been engaged as the medium of their escape, and a strict examination was made on board of her, but there was no evidence of the fact. The individuals in custody are servants in situations which are to be envied by thousands of whites, in the so-called free States; and some of them no doubt would have rued the change to such freedom, if they had succeeded.—The master-spirit of the enterprise, however, who possesses an intelligence beyond his station, for which he is indebted to the kindness of his owners, might have fared better than his dupes.—[Norfolk Herald, Aug. 5th.]

MR. RUSH, in his reminiscences, states that two servants of the Persian Ambassador having offended him lately in London, he applied to the British Government for permission to cut off their heads. On learning that it could not be granted, he gravely remonstrated! In the sequel he was ill able to comprehend how the laws of England could deny his request. Finding, however, that his hands were tied up, he told his servants, "it was all one; for off they would come when he got them back to Persia."

MURDER AT A MILITIA MUSTER.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald that on the 21st ult., a murder was committed in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, by a ruffian named Britton, upon a young man named Trueman Allen. The troops were encamped out, and Allen was on guard. Britton attempted to cross the lines, and Allen ordered him to halt when Britton sprang upon Allen and stabbed him to the heart. The murderer was

captain of a gang of rowdies called "Hell Fire Insurance Company." Britton was committed to jail to answer in September.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel of June 23, says:

"Runaway or stolen from the subscriber, about seven weeks ago, a negro boy named Henry, 11 or 12 years of age, with a scar on one hand, and also one foot, together with two scars from burning on the back, about four inches apart, and one on his thigh. His face was disfigured with scars or whitish spots, and his head was large for his size."

The progress of slavery on this little boy was rapid in its infernal work of torture.—Hand and foot "scarred!" Back and thigh "burned!" And his face "disfigured with whitish spots," where the lacerated flesh has been healed over, after being torn by the fangs of the monster Slavery.

ARISTOCRACY.—A contemporary truly says: "which of our aristocratic families can look back a few years, without encountering the ghost of some worthy mechanic! How many of the fortunes which now inspire their possessors with giddy notions, have been earned by the trowel, the jackplane, over the counter of some inconsiderable shop, or by some other humble occupation! Yet their successors too proud to acknowledge their humble origin and like most of those who do nothing, and could have done nothing to lift their families from the dust, are the most pertinacious of their acquired and spurious aristocracy."

Learn to labor; and to wait.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER.

An advantageous change having taken place in the Proprietorship of the "Baltimore Saturday Visiter," in accordance with a long entertained design of the late sole proprietor, whereby SAMUEL WEHRLY, late of the York "Press," has become associated with J. E. SNODGRASS, as co-publisher, it has been deemed advisable to issue a new prospectus, setting forth the future plans of the establishment—a step which receives additional sanction from the New Era of intelligence introduced by the New Post Office Law, under which newspaper publishers have been led to anticipate results at once desirable and encouraging.

As to the "future plans" alluded to—they will only differ from those of the past in typographical execution, to insure success in which New Type, etc. have been provided and are now in use. Hereafter the printing department will be wholly entrusted to Mr. Wehrly, whose practical knowledge of the "art of arts," is the best guarantee that can be given of his fitness for the post. The editorial department will continue under the sole direction of J. E. Snodgrass, the present editor, of whose capacity the readers of the Visiter, ought, by this time to have formed their own estimate.

In other respects the "Saturday Visiter" will remain unchanged. It is the design of the editor to render it a FREE JOURNAL in the highest sense of the word. While he cannot consent to play the "organ" for any party in Church or State, he will still claim the right to comment upon the doings of all parties—and in so doing he will only act up to the spirit of the announcement, which it will be seen, is still retained at the head of the paper, viz: that the Visiter is "a weekly journal devoted to all classes of readers—Independent of all sects and parties." In the language of the last prospectus, he is determined to conduct an OPEN PAPER, or none at all—a declaration which ought to be significant enough to such as have thoughts to utter for the good of their fellow men, and seek a channel therefor. The motto which has stood forth, continually, at the editorial head of the Visiter, viz: "Free speech, free thoughts, frank avowals—these are the elements for TRUTH to live in—by them who will triumph," is meant to be as universal as the range of subject presented to the minds of a numerous and able corps of contributors—none whatever that deemed contraband or forbidden.

So much as to the future tone of the Visiter. A few words now touching its mechanical execution, and its terms. It will be printed on a sheet of the same ample dimensions as heretofore, which is larger than any other weekly paper printed in Baltimore; and a considerable portion of the type (ultimately ALL, if increase of patronage should warrant it) will be smaller, a much larger quantity of reading matter will be given—while an improved quality of paper is contemplated as among the improvements. Which will be a clear gain the subscribers.

The Terms of the Visiter, will undergo no change, having been already reduced extremely low. Here they are:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 copy 1 year in advance, : : \$1 50
1 " 8 months, : : : : 1 00
5 " 1 year, : : : : 5 00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

\$8 will secure seven copies of the Visiter, and one of Arthur's Magazine, for a whole year.

\$10 will secure ten copies of the Visiter, and one copy of Graham's Magazine for the same period.

Here is a rare chance for the enterprising to secure all the Tales, Sketches of Travel, Essays, News, etc., which we publish in such abundance, throughout the year, for the mere trifle of one dollar, and every month a number of a beautifully illustrated magazine for nothing!

With this statement of our plans, we once more send our bark forth unchanged, save in her ownership and the style of her rigging, and welcome all to accompany us, who have souls sufficiently free to love freedom of thought and speech, and desire to see enterprise adequately rewarded.

SNODGRASS & WEHRLY,

Publishers and Proprietors,

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1845.